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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 981



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REGIONAL

ADVERTISEMENTS BECKON CENTRAL ASIAN WORKERS, YOUTH TO RSFSR

Work With Mobile Columns

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 3 Aug 79 p 4

[Text] Glavsredazirsovkhozstroy invites heads and chief engineers for work in other supervisory positions with mobile mechanized columns in the Non-chernozem Zone of the RSFSR: Arkhangel'skaya, Bryanskaya, Murmanskaya, Ryazanskaya, Smolenskaya, Tul'skaya, Vladimirskaia, Vologodskaya, Ivanovskaya, Kalininskaya, Kaluzhskaya, Leningradskaya, Kostromskaya, Orlovskaya, Gor'kovskaya, Permskaya, Kirovskaya, Sverdlovskaya oblasti, Karel'skaya, Komi, Mariyskaya, Mordovskaya, Chuvashskaya and Udmurtskaya autonomous oblasti and republics.

Persons with a higher or secondary specialized education who have been through preliminary discussions are sent to Glavnechernozemvodstroy for specification of working conditions.

Living quarters can be reserved throughout the entire territory of Uzbek SSR. On arrival, a well-appointed apartment is made available. Supplementary rates of additional increases are paid for work in the Nonchernozem Zone.

Inquire at this address: Tashkent, Prospekt 50 Let Uzbekistana, 5, Cadre Administration. Telephones: 41-11-80, 41-54-20.

Building of Sovkhoz

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIA in Russian 10 Aug 79 p 4

[Text] The Komsomol Central Committee of Kirgizia is arranging the enrollment of volunteers for work on a republic shock komsomol project--the construction of Kirgizstan Sovkhoz in Yaroslavskaya Oblast.

On work document questions inquire at rayon and city komsomol committees.

Volunteers will assemble in Frunze on 13-14 August 1979 at the address: Ulitsa Sovetskaya, 175 a. Telephones: 6-24-03, 6-70-91.

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CSO: 1800

A long pause ensued and I was hesitant about interrupting it. The tape on the recorder was slowly winding on the reel.

"I first was in the USSR in '56," Uchkun began to speak again. "At that time whole groups of Chinese young people were going to Moscow, Alma-Ata, Leningrad and other cities to study in different VUZ's. I went to Tashkent and became a student at the university's philological faculty, studied the Russian language, literature, picked up the rudiments of journalism, wrote poems, which for the first time in my life appeared in print in the magazine ZVEZDA VOSTOKA [Star of the East]. Those were probably the happiest days of my life if... there had been no questions. These were asked by my good friends--students, who helped me in my studies, and they were the usual questions: "How is the building of socialism progressing in the PRC? How do the Uigur people live in Xinjiang? How is the national problem being resolved in China?"

"What could I say to them then? These simple questions had been tormenting me for a long time. I heard, on the one hand, beautiful words and promise which Beijing was not chary of. But, on the other hand, I saw that all these fine words were just hollow. We were promised autonomy, promised the resolution of the national problem on the basis of Leninist principles, and all Uigurs thought that our own Uigurstan would attain about the same rights Soviet Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and other republics of the Soviet Union, the achievements of which we often heard about. But in reality everything turned out differently. We were not even permitted to call our homeland the way the people wanted--Uigurstan, it was given the name of the Xinjiang-Uigur Autonomous Region (XUAR). But this was not the main thing. The main thing is that the autonomy turned out to be false and in point of fact an artificial assimilation of the Uigurs started. They were forcibly resettled in the inner districts of China, with at the same time mass resettlement of Chinese on the fertile lands of Xinjiang. National cadres were gradually replaced by Chinese. The people were living increasingly worse, and I frequently asked myself the question: toward what kind of socialism were we moving? Was it actually socialism? All this was painful to realize, and I understood that sooner or later I would have to answer these questions at least to myself..."

Uchkun again remained silent for a long time. I did not hurry him, having a good idea of what he would be speaking about later. I had already spoken to many of them, and they also stopped at the same place, as though waiting to catch their breath, because they would proceed subsequently with the most hapless pages from the history of their native land. I remembered what I was told by Zunun Tailov, a former general in the Chinese army and deputy chief of staff of the Xinjiang military district, and Ziya Samedi, a well-known writer. Both took an active part in a people's resurrection against the Kuomintangists in 1944 and in the formation of the East Turkestan republic and then were bitterly disenchanted with Beijing's policy of destroying all the gains of the Uigur people. For example, this is what Ziya Samedi said:

"In October 1950 I came to Beijing as part of a delegation of all the national minorities of Xinjiang for the celebration of the first anniversary of the PRC. We were received at the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China [CPC]. When an exchange of views was started on what sort of national autonomy should exist in Xinjiang, all the delegates unanimously were in favor of a union republic of Uigurstan as part of the PRC. At that time only three percent were Chinese, the Uigurs made up the majority; there were also Kazakhs, Uzbeks, Kirgizes, Dungans [dugane] and other nationalities. But the question remained open, although in 1945 Mao Zedong in a report of the Central Committee to the seventh congress of the Chinese Communist Party that as far back as 1924 Sun Yat-sen in the Manifesto of the 1st congress of the Kuomintang wrote: 'The Kuomintang solemnly affirms that all nationalities living in China have the right to self-determination; after the victory of the revolution over the imperialists and militarists there will be created a free, unified Chinese republic formed on the basis of the voluntary union of all nationalities.' 'The Chinese Communist Party is in full accord with this national policy of Sun Yat-sen.' So said Mao, but as we can see, he soon forgot his promises or, more probably, from the very beginning had no intention of fulfilling them. His diabolical plan became increasingly more clear. The Chinese leaders gave the appearance that they consulted with the national intelligentsia, but actually they began to cruelly persecute it. After asking us to speak candidly on the national question, they then attached to us political labels of 'nationalists' and 'reactionaries.' There began oppression of those who could think independently, dream and dare to have their own opinion and to state it openly.

"At the Plenum of the CPC Committee of the Xinjiang-Uigur Autonomous Region held in May 1957 there was examined the question 'of implementation of national policy.' Toward this time political instructions of the CPC Central Committee were issued--'let a hundred flowers bloom, let all the scholars compete.' It was proposed to us 'to speak boldly, to exchange views freely' concerning these or those errors or miscalculations that occurred at the time of decision on the national question. Man always hopes for the best. We also believed that the time had finally come for the triumph of justice and reason. For this reason we honestly and openly spoke of the fact that after the formal proclamation of national autonomy, aside from the formulation of documents in the Uigur and Chinese languages, no changes took place; of the forced replacement of national cadres by Chinese, of their disrespectful and rude attitude toward the customs and traditions of local nationalities, of the mass settlement of the region by Chinese and of their oppression of the indigenous population, of force and despotism toward the peasants by 200,000 former soldiers of the Kuomintang Army united after capitulation into the 'productive construction army,' of the eviction by these 'armed peasants' of farmers from their lands, of the rejection of national classical monuments of culture and art as survivals of the past, of the cinization of textbooks and of the prohibition of those based on the experience of the USSR and other socialist countries, of the actual disbanding of the Fifth Corps (the former National Army) and the removal of non-Chinese officers from service under the pretext of 'change of vocation' or the like.

"After the plenum, all the people took part in the discussion, and our trustful candor cost us all dearly. 'Speak up, come clean'--this is how the Maoists called their campaign. When we spoke out, they would say yes, but after learning each one's opinion, they, without waiting, undertook in August of that same year a 'big purge,' evidently planned in advance. Those who truthfully spoke out their opinion, they dubbed 'harmful elements,' 'poisonous weeds,' and stated that they 'were breaking up the motherland' and 'were making attacks on the party.' After a short lapse the Maoists began on a statewide scale a 'struggle against the rightists' and in national regions--a 'struggle against rightist local nationalists.' The highest point in the struggle was an expanded Plenum of the CPC Committee of the Xinjiang-Uigur Autonomous Region that opened on 16 December 1957 and lasted more than four months (?!). This 'party plenum,' where squabbling and slander were an everyday affair, lasted each day from morning to evening (not counting night talks). The speakers said everything that came to their heads if only as much as possible to offend, to swear at, to insult the 'accused' while at the same time vaunting their prowess, their zeal. The 'accused' were put under secret surveillance; each step was controlled, no one dared to come close to them or to speak without the risk that he himself might become an outcast. This was called 'becoming an orphan.' I and many of the other Uigur intelligentsia also became orphans. My book was forbidden, shooting of film for my scenario was stopped... At interrogations we were kept standing the whole day long. Moreover, each morning there were hung in the room where the sessions were being held something like seventy datszybao [Uigur or Chinese term] and filthy caricatures of us. That is how public opinion was formed. A most awful thing was that close friends, colleagues from work and relatives of the 'accused' were also interrogated, and they were forced under strong pressure to 'expose' a person close to them. Unfortunately, such scoundrels were to be found. And if honest and strong-willed people said nothing and did not 'expose' anyone, they themselves were put on the black list and some sort of 'accusation' was fabricated against them. Slander, coarse language, interrogations and even torture--all this slowly but surely made its impact. People were brought to a point where they were beside themselves. For example, my friend Abdurakhman Ayssa, unable to withstand their taunting, killed himself... Presenting as us 'local nationalists,' the Maoists then tried to mask their true face--the face of great Han chauvinism. They wanted those who in accordance with Leninist principles of resolving the national question demanded the granting of true autonomy to Xinjiang to admit that they were reactionaries, undermining the unity of the state; they wanted to extirpate the very word 'Uigurstan' from the consciousness of the indigenous peoples. The Maoists asserted that the entire cultural heritage of minority peoples was at least part Chinese, great Han culture and for this reason daubed the dissemination of national features, traditions and customs as being 'reactionary' and those who cited the example of the Soviet Union for the solution of the national question as 'revisionists.' As a counterbalance, they brought out their own theory of so-called 'communist assimilation.' 'The minority peoples of China will blend with the Chinese nation' promised the XINJIANG GEZITI in 1959--the culture, language and writing of the Chinese will become general for all the minority peoples. This is an inevitable development of society...'

The journal XINJIANG KHUNTSI echoed in its No 23, 1960 issue: '...From the point of view of political, economic and cultural development, they (the Chinese) are the most advanced. For this reason, the fusion of nationalities should be achieved on the basis of a single nationality. Speaking of China, the Chinese should be the backbone.' And, finally, the newspaper XINJIANG ZHIBAO wrote on 21 March 1960: 'Such a fusion constitutes Marxist and communist assimilation, an inevitable tendency in the development of society. Whosoever is against such assimilation, that person is against socialism and communism and against historical materialism.'

"As you can, everything here is topsy-turvy. All the flowers have blossomed, but all of them have become flowers of evil... At that frightful plenum, an official decision was adopted: 'to wage a common struggle against local nationalism in Xinjiang'--this is what the Chinese chauvinists called the aspiration of national minorities for autonomy. It was a campaign that lasted two years and encompassed the entire region; like a destructive rushing current, it poured through the ranks of public workers and the intelligentsia, students and studying youth. Thousands of innocent people were thrown into prisons and sent to remote localities, sent to forced labor camps and subjected to special surveillance. I also found myself in a labor camp, where I almost die from disease, hunger and backbreaking labor. But the worst for my homeland was yet to come."

...On recalling Ziya Samedi's story, I looked at Uchkun and thought he also would have soon found himself in a camp if it had not been for his studies in Tashkent. I asked him how these circumstances affected his life when he returned to the PRC. He replied:

"Of course, we students knew what was happening in the Xinjiang-Uigur Autonomous Region. And when I returned to the PRC in 1961, I understood that I had not pictured to myself the true state of affairs. The endless campaigns--'struggle against the three evils,' 'catching tigers,' 'struggle against local nationalism,' 'correction of style,' 'struggle against double-dealing' and the like drove the people to extreme impoverishment. Despite diversities of titles all the campaigns were leveled against the non-Chinese peoples. The policy of the 'three red banners' (the big leap, people's communes, the general line), proclaimed on Mao's personal instructions, brought the country's economy to the verge of catastrophe. In addition the great Han chauvinists of Mao's group undertook during this period mass resettlement of hapless Han people from the inner provinces of China to our region, pursuing the policy of 'communist assimilation,' 'Karachapans' (vagabonds in black short coats), as they were called by the local population, on the basis of orders issued by the Maoist authorities, not only occupied the homes of the local inhabitants but also on their own seized their property. This last drop caused the cup of patience to overflow and, driven to an extreme degree of poverty, the people in masses began to leave the Xinjiang-Uigur Autonomous Region. Tens of thousands of people fled to the Soviet Union, to India, Pakistan, Afghanistan... I do not understand to the present day why I did not join them at the time. I was working then for a literary journal in Urumqi (the capital of the Xinjiang-Uigur Autonomous Region--Yu.L.) and they left me alone for the time being,

perhaps because my father was a prominent public figure,--I just don't know. In 1963 I married and in May of the same year I was arrested and sent to a state farm for 'socialist reeducation.' A campaign had begun against 'revisionists' and I was told that I was through and through impregnated with it because I had studied in the USSR. Of the fifteen members of the editorial board--Uigurs and Kazakhs--eight shared the same fate as I, and the journal was immediately closed down.

"You asked what a state farm is like. Actually, it is a labor camp where I and other exiles worked under strict supervision. It was considered that the harder the labor, the more quickly would education occur. I was a loader, wagon driver, I dug irrigation canals in ground that was as hard as rock. The work would begin at daybreak and end in darkness; they fed us little and poorly, and I lived in the poorest of huts. After work, we were all forced to go to a meeting, where we quoted Mao's quotation as a chorus. This was also part of the 'reeducation' system...

"I somehow managed to receive the news that a son had been born to me. For the first time a smile appeared on my face, and those around me looked at me with surprise. But my joy was short-lived. They would not let me visit my family (this was permitted once a year, and a year had not elapsed for me). My wife wrote that she also was not permitted to visit me. The system began to crush me... At the state farm, there reigned an atmosphere of fear and suspicion, people were afraid to speak with me and shied away from me as if I had leprosy. Then I began to observe that I too was becoming suspicious, and this frightened me. My poor people, I thought, where have your gaiety and sense of humor gone? Evenings, on hearing the cries of the ridiculous quotations from Mao, I thought of this horrible man who called himself a communist and came to the conclusion that he was simply a misanthrope and was especially pushing the people into suffering. Was it possible that no one saw or understood this? I asked myself. Could it be that the people had lost human dignity, pride, was it possible that the capacity to think had been destroyed, was it possible that all of us were being transformed into a herd of dumb animals? Fortunately, there were cases that convinced me of the opposite. I shall describe one of them...

"In the summer I always worked in the fields with a peasant named Ruzi. We worked together for three years, and in those three years we didn't exchange two words together. But one time he started talking.

"'There is no need for you to stay shy of me,' he said quietly, 'I am not one of those who betrays. I know that you were sent here because you studied in the Soviet Union. We were told that you are a dangerous man, but I have eyes and a heart, and they tell me that they deceived us.

"'What is it that you want?' I asked, thinking that nothing worse could happen to me than had already taken place.

"'Tell me about the Soviet land. How do people live there? What do they receive with cards?'

"I said that there is no card system in the USSR, that people receive money for their work and buy anything they want in stores with it. I said that in student dining rooms students received free bread and could eat as much as they wanted of it. Ruzi thought deeply for a while and then asked: 'Do the peasants have their own sheep?'

"Of course," I replied, "and not just sheep, but cows, horses and poultry as well. Many have their own automobiles."

"We are told that this is capitalism," the peasant laughed.

"No, Ruzi, in the Soviet Union you have real socialism. The rule there is quite simple: he who works well lives well and prosperously."

"Ruzi seemed dumfounded. He remained silent for a long time, then lifted his dark hands to his face, crushed with work, attentively looked at them and whispered: 'But I also work well, I have worked all my life, but the things you speak of I didn't even dream of. I shall definitely tell this to the others...' I looked at Ruzi with gratitude. This peasant gave me back faith in myself and in almighty truth. He made me understand that one must not keep the truth to oneself, that it has to be shared and, because of this, the truth would grow. A spark had reached his soul, and it would light others with it. Nevertheless I was truly a 'dangerous person'; I laughed to myself and there and then decided that if ever I again should start writing poetry, I would use the pseudonym of Uchkun--Spark..."

"You did not yet know that the 'cultural revolution' had already started in China," Uchkun's wife Amina joined in the conversation.

"But when I learned and personally experienced its charms, I no longer hesitated and resolved to flee."

With hands and feet tied, he was brought to Urumqi and was placed in the people's committee, which had been transformed into a prison. The windows, which had been bricked up, showed just a little light. They kept Uchkun in this dungeon one and a half months, frequently taking him out for long senseless interrogations. They repeated over and over like parrots: "What had I done in the Soviet Union?" Then they shouted: "revisionist," "poisonous grass," "we shall tear the weeds out with the roots." His serenity infuriated the Khunveybins. Once one of them asked him with a crooked smile: "Do you want to see your wife?" "I do!" the words sprang out of him. "Well then look at your beauty, be my guest," he said, pushing me toward the window and then laughed. They all stood behind him and they all laughed, spewing profanities, as he looked without saying anything. And that what he saw could not even be seen in a nightmare. Amina stood in torn clothing, barefooted, on an elevation. Tears were flowing down her face, which had been smeared with soot. On the top of her head was a dunce cap almost two meters high (a special factory made them), studded with swearwords. On her chest was a board with the inscription: "Her husband is a revisionist. Her father--a local

nationalist. She is a defender of revisionism." On the caps of other "accused" were pictures of different animals--a sheep, a pig, a donkey and so on. These latter were forced to crawl on all fours and at the same time bleat or grunt, in a word, to depict the picture. Around them a horde of the Khunveybins raged, spitting, shouting profanities and throwing lumps of dirt. What could you say--it was the "cultural revolution."

"On that day they gave me permission to change my clothing and wash myself to feed my baby," Amina recollected. "The child on seeing me became frightened, began to cry, and for a long time would not quiet down. I don't know how I managed to survive this hell. They destroyed Uigur historical monuments, burned their books, national musical instruments and even headgear--skullcaps and fur hats. Uigurs were beaten up solely because they were wearing national dress, following which they were forced to wear Chinese clothing. Men's beards were cut and so was the long hair of the women. When one of the old men who had undergone this said that Marx and Engels were the first revolutionaries and their beards had not hindered them from engaging in revolutionary activities, the Khunveybins replied: 'Marx and Engels were the first and lived a hundred years earlier than we and while beards were not a hindrance then, they are so now. We must emulate our great leader Mao Zedong. Native language and writing of the local peoples were declared to be feudal, in their place, the Maoists foisted the Chinese language. Our folk music all of a sudden became 'reactionary,' in traditional songs, the words were replaced by quotations from Mao. Father was seized, thrown into prison and only later did I learn that he was shot. All this Beijing's propaganda called struggling against old traditions. All this reminded me of fascism. I was close to killing myself and then suddenly Uchkun appeared one night. I immediately understood that he was fleeing and decided to flee with him...

"The situation was such that Uchkun had to leave immediately. They were already looking for him. He hid himself for two months in Urumqi and then crossed the border. The moon was out that night, and it seemed to him that the moon was also tracking him like the Khunveybins... Amina with her sister and Uchkun's brother left a month later when she was told that if her husband could not be found, she would be placed in prison. Her young sons had to be left with reliable people, for which reason she had stayed on longer. Their photographs, like photographs of dangerous criminals, hung in all of the cities of China. A reward was being afforded for their capture, and they understood that if they were caught they would not be allowed to live. They hid themselves in Yining and its environs for a whole year, waited for the winter and in December 1969 decided finally to cross. They walked for four days at night and hid themselves during the day. Amina's feet became swollen and she could not walk on her own. Uchkun's brother carried her. She begged to be left behind so that they could save themselves, but he would not listen... At daybreak Soviet frontier guards saw three staggering shadows. The shadows would take a step, then another, and then fall down on the snow. They lacked the energy to go further..."

"What happened next?" I asked.

"Why do you ask, can't you see?" Uchkun smiled. "We were given an excellent apartment in Alma-Ata and any work that we wanted. While in China I was unable to write a line for five years, here I put out four collections of poetry. I translated Abay from the Kazakh into the Uigur language, my poems were translated into Russian and are being published in Tashkent in the Uzbek language. I became a member of the USSR Writers Union. I am happy."

"Here our daughter Saadat and son Sadyr were born," Amina added, "what good fortune that they will not have to experience that which their brothers experience in China--debasement, lack of rights, poverty. My heart hurts for them. And if it should be found out that their parents are in the USSR, what would happen to them?"

To what straits are people brought, I thought, when they are forced to leave their own children to an uncertain fate in order to save themselves. I remember a trip to Baysint in Chilikskiy Rayon, Alma-Atinskaya Oblast. This village, one of the subdivisions of the Tobacco Sovkhoz imeni 50-Letiye SSR, enjoys profits in the millions each year and consists almost entirely of Uigurs, more than half of whom had emigrated from China in the sixties. Apple orchards surround Baysint on all sides. Rows of Lombardy poplars have turned the streets into green corridors. Grapevines have transformed each yard into a cozy, cool tent. It is nice to sit in such a tent in the heat and to sip from cups traditional tea and to listen to irrigation worker Abduvaris Tokhtyev.

"I have a most wonderful occupation," he says, "the crop and the success of the entire brigade depend on proper irrigation..."

On the occasion of the arrival of their Moscow guest, he bedecked himself in his holiday attire and a skullcap. On his jacket glistened a new Order of the Labor Red Banner. Abduvaris every minute or so would glance at it as if he had not quite gotten used to it. He said that the sovkhos grew Dyubek--the highest grade of tobacco, that according to the totals of last year, each brigade member had received almost 2,000 rubles as a bonus, that each third member of the brigade had his own motor vehicle, that, in addition to Uigurs, people from almost twenty nationalities worked on the sovkhos and that many like himself had awards for their work...

"Tell us about your work as a deputy," I asked on noting on him a deputy's badge.

"I won't tell you, better that I show you," he smiled, getting up lightly, "it is only necessary to go out in the street to see."

We walked through the village. Children were dashing from school with their school bags, the odor of lowering tobacco was wafted from the fields, a poster advertised the visit of the Uigur National Theater playing a musical comedy, a newspaper stand was selling copies of the newspaper KOMMUNIZM TUGI ("Banner of Communism"--interrepublic newspaper in the Uigur language). Abduvaris greeted numerous acquaintances and each one, on learning that I was from Moscow, immediately invited us to tea. But we had something to do and we continued onward.

"When I first came from China there was not a single house on this street," Abduvaris said. "We built our homes ourselves with the help of the sovkhos. In one summer, I remember, we built fifty-seven homes. And we planted the poplars the same year so that our village would be the most beautiful. This was the first real house in my life. There in Xinjiang my parents died in poverty and I and my brother worked for my food and clothing. I was so poor that not a single girl wanted to marry me, and I was then about forty... Here I first felt myself a real person, I acquired a house, a family, my children came, and I even went to study. Among the refugees there were many illiterates, and the sovkhos then opened a special school for adults."

The street came to an end. Beyond there stretched field upon field and on the horizon the mountains were blue in hue. Abduvaris stopped and asked:

"Well, what's your impression of our village?"

"Extremely clean streets," I said, "are you getting ready for a celebration?"

"That means you noticed," said he in delight. "Only this is not for a holiday, it is always like that here. This is a contribution of our deputy commission for public services and cleanliness. I am being elected to it now for the third convocation..."

I left Baysint that night. The moon was floating above the poplars and, looking at it, Abduvaris said:

"It's a good moon when it is on this side of the mountains. It is promising good weather for tomorrow..."

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REGIONAL

'GRUZINFORM' REPORT ON SHEVARDNADZE TOUR OF TBILISI SCHOOLS

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 2 Sep 79 pp 1-2

[GruzINFORM report: "Greetings, Celebration of Knowledge!"]

[Text] Once again the bell sounds announcing the beginning of the new school year. The whole country observes it like a popular holiday.

The first day of September has been eagerly awaited in each family, in each home, because there is probably not a single family which does not include someone in school--public schools, trade schools, or technicums.

Almost one out of every four inhabitants of the republic set out on this first day of autumn on the grand march to find knowledge.

Veterans of the revolution and the Great Patriotic War, outstanding workers and kollektiv members, and figures in the sciences and the arts congratulated pupils and students this morning at the start of the school year. The response to this was a resounding student pledge to be true to one's chosen profession, the Pioneers' singing of "Always Ready!", the laying of flowers to the monuments to V. I. Lenin and the warriors for socialism--a symbol of boundless gratitude to those who gave their lives for the sake of a bright future, those to whom youth is indebted for the good fortune to study and create.

The republic earnestly and carefully prepared its schools for this day. From all corners of Georgia came good news about the completed construction of new school buildings and trade school facilities, dormitories for college students and technicum students. School laboratories, shops, and work rooms received new equipment. During the vacation period, almost all schools underwent major or minor repairs. Text books and learning aids were issued on time.

For many students and pupils, last summer was not just a time of leisure. More than 240,000 young men and women took part in the third labor semester

for students and the fifth labor quarter for pupils in the upper grades. More than 30 million rubles--such was the monetary value of the work done by the republic's labor detachment members in Georgia and outside.

"Learn in order to know, learn in order to be able, learn in order to create and to fight for that which is close to your heart and your soul!" These are the words of CPSU CC General Secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, words which have become the guidepost for all pupils and students as they enter the new year.

On 1 September, CPSU CC Politburo Candidate Member and GCP CC First Secretary E. A. Shevardnadze visited a number of schools in Tbilisi.

Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze was warmly greeted by students, professors, and teachers of the Georgian Polytechnical Institute imeni V. I. Lenin, where a rally dedicated to the start of the school year was held.

Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze spoke at the rally. He congratulated those entering for the first time, all the other students, and teachers of the republic's biggest technical VUZ and, on their behalf, all students and pupils, professors, and teachers in the VUZ's, general education schools, trade schools, and secondary specialized schools of the Georgian SSR on the start of the new year and wished them success in instruction and indoctrination work and the acquisition of knowledge.

Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze emphasized that the party and the government are placing great hopes on the students, believing that they will successfully master the fundamentals of the sciences and modern technology, that each student will form within himself a sense of high communist morality and ethics, an ideological creed, dedication to the homeland and the great Communist Party.

It is very important, emphasized Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze, to learn to value time, to use it to accomplish the main objectives rather than frittering it away on secondary matters. This can be accomplished through a consciously acquired internal need, a self-discipline which is naturally transformed into a need for discipline and order in everything. An understanding of high goals, steadfastness in accomplishing them, and a love of labor are prerequisites to the formation of an active, socially involved individual, for whom study is not isolated away from the affairs and concerns by which the republic lives.

The word "student" is a synonym of the term "citizen," and an example of this is seen in the results of this year's labor semester, whose traditions have matured more than one generation of students. Having gone through the university of labor, the future specialist enters life better prepared.

The republic's economy is on the upswing, and there is a solid guarantee that the plan of the fourth year of the current five-year plan, like the five-year plan as a whole, will be fulfilled and overfulfilled. You, the specialists of the future, must occupy a worthy place in the key positions of Georgia's national economy.

Those who did not become college students this year, emphasized Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze must not despair. Hospitably opened up to them are the doors of plants, factories, and farms throughout the republic, where after being tempered in labor they can better prepare themselves to enter college.

"Students," said Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze, "are our country's tomorrow, our country's hopes and future. Today's students will live in the 21st century; it is they who will answer future generations for the historic fate of socialism. Students must be politically tempered warriors in the fundamental struggle against bourgeois and reformist ideology, they must be reliable ideological warriors for the ideals of the Communist Party, for the cause of Great Lenin."

Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze inspected the institute's classroom building No 6 and visited the laboratories of the Automation and Computer Technology faculty and various VUZ chairs.

In conversations with officials, professors, and teachers of the institute Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze inquired into the status of the teaching-industrialization process, how well the laboratories are outfitted with modern equipment, prospects of further strengthening the material-technical base of the Georgian Polytechnical Institute imeni V. I. Lenin.

About 60,000 students took their places in the trade schools on the first day of September. The new school year was marked by an important innovation: the system of training qualified worker cadres was transferred wholly to secondary education. Now, every graduate of a trade school will be given a certificate of secondary education along with his certificate of category of worker qualification. Eleven new trade schools have opened in the republic. The schools have begun to train workers in new trades--computer repair, microcircuit welders, electricians specializing in motion picture equipment, and so on.

On the first day of the new school year, Tbilisi's Secondary Trade School No 110 held a housewarming. A new, modern school complex was built from funds of the base organization--Kavkazelektroset'stroy Trust. Some 720 young men and women will acquire knowledge and labor skills there. At the service of the students is a superbly equipped classroom building and production shops, a dormitory, brightly-lit classrooms and workshops, a hall of ceremonies and a gymnasium, a swimming pool, sports facilities, and a dining room accomodating 240.

Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze also visited this school on 1 September. After inspecting the school he talked with teachers and production training foremen, inquired into the status of the instruction process and the vocational training of the students, and pointed out the necessity of outfitting the production shops with the latest equipment and further strengthening ties between the public schools and the trade schools.

Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze had high praise for the quality of the construction work and the design of the complex, where every condition for the students' study and daily living necessities are provided.

Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze talked with the people living in the district where the new trade school is located.

Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze also had a warm and sincere meeting with the teachers and students of Tbilisi's Secondary General Education School No. 77 imeni USSR Constitution. The school's director, Honored Teacher of the GSSR G. Kobakhidze, told him that for 15 years now the school has had a 100-percent success rate and that instruction is carried on by the cabinet system.

Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze inspected workrooms equipped by students and teachers and the library with its 12,000 volumes, examined the displays in the Museum of Military and Labor Glory, and visited training workshops.

Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze congratulated the school's teaching staff on their high level of training-indoctrination work and the excellent organization of initial military training and physical education and wished the teachers new successes in their noble labor--that of indoctrinating the rising generation in the spirit of the glorious revolutionary, military, and labor traditions of the Soviet people, true to the ideals of communism.

"Communist indoctrination requires constant perfecting of the system of public education and professional training. This is especially vital now under conditions of the scientific-technical revolution. It imparts an entirely different character to labor and, consequently, the training of people for labor," remarked Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the 25th CPSU Congress.

Almost every upper-class student in the republic spent his summer vacation working in the plants and factories, on construction projects, on the fields and in the farms of the kolkhozes. In order to ensure that labor becomes part of the daily life of the students and that the lessons of life acquired by these boys and girls during the fifth labor quarter become fixed forever, the republic has set up inter-school training-production combines, whose number in the new school year stands at 20.

Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze visited the inter-school training-production combine for labor instruction and professional guidance of students in 26

Commissars' Rayon. Under the supervision of experienced production workers, I, A. V. students in grades 9 and 10 of the rayon are mastering labor skills there. They are learning to be mechanics, electricians, and sewing machine operators and mastering the skills of technical drafting, typewriting, clerking, and materials handling.

Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze inspected shops, workrooms, and classrooms; he talked with teachers and production training foremen; he inquired into the organization of the instruction-production process. He commented on the necessity of further developing this vital form of labor training.

Along with Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze, the city's schools were also visited by Tbilisi Gorkom First Secretary T. N. Menteshashvili, Georgian Komsomol CC First Secretary Zh. K. Shartava, GCP CC Division of Science and Training Institutions Head E. A. Sekhniashvili, GSSR Education Minister O. D. Kinkladze, and GSSR State Committee for Vocational Training Chairman S. T. Righvazi.

On the same day, many schools and other educational institutions of Georgia were visited by officials of the republic, party, soviet, trade union, and komsomol organizations, autonomous republics and oblasts, cities and rayons. They met with teachers and young students.

USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman P. G. Gilashvili visited a number of schools in Mtskhetsky Rayon. GSSR Council of Ministers Chairman Z. A. Patukidze met with the staff of the Tbilisi Medical Institute and teachers and students in the schools of Tbilisi's 26 Commissars' Rayon.

CCP CC Second Secretary G. V. Kolbin visited the schools of Akhaltsikhskiy Rayon.

In accordance with a tradition which has developed in recent years, Tbilisi State University held a ceremony for entering students, which was participated in by GCP CC Secretary G. N. Yenukidze.

The schools of Tbilisi's Zavodskoy Rayon were inspected by GCP CC Secretary E. A. Jibladze.

Teachers, students, and teachers of schools, vocational institutions, VUZ's, and техникумы in Abkhazia, Adzharia, and South Ossetia met with the first secretaries of the Abkhazian, Adzharian and South Ossetian obkoms B. V. Jibyan, V. R. Papunidze, and F. S. Sanakoyev.

The celebration dedicated to the new school year continued until evening in the cities and villages of Georgia. It became a brilliant demonstration of the unshakable unity of the party and the people, of the boundless dedication of the republic's rising generation of young people to the cause of

the party and the immortal ideas of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin. The celebration of the new school year constituted clear proof of the tireless concern of the CPSU for the rising generation--the future of a communist society.

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REGIONAL

SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES CONFERENCE ON USE OF PRODUCTION WASTE

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 1 Sep 79 p 1

[GruzINFORM article: "A Matter of Great Importance to the State"]

[Text] A meeting was held in the Georgian CPCC to discuss the use of production wastes in the national economy.

The conference was participated in by division heads of the GCP CC, the GSSR Council of Ministers, ministry and department officials, obkom, gorkom, and raykom secretaries, and officials and secretaries of party committees of major industrial enterprises and scientific-research institutes.

The keynote speech was given by GCP CC Secretary Z. A. Chkheidze. Discussion of that report was participated in by GSSR Food Industry Minister R. Kh. Kemelidze, Caucasian Institute of Mineral Raw Materials Director T. V. Dzhamelidze, Meat and Dairy Industry Minister A. O. Movsesyan, Light Industry Minister G. P. Gamtselidze, Rustavi Metallurgy Plant Director O. N. Suladze, Rustavi Chemical Plant Chief Engineer Z. Ya. Kervalishvili, Local Industry Minister M. K. Magradze, Rustavi Gorkom Second Secretary T. I. Khazardze, Republic Scientific-Technical Society Council Chairman G. V. Mindeli, GSSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Metallurgy Deputy Director Professor L. N. Ikley, GSSR Gosstab Chief A. I. Buadze, and Elektroapparat Production Association General Director A. V. Khurodze.

Speakers at the meeting included: GCP CC Division of Science and Educational Institutions Head E. A. Sekhniashvili, GCP CC Technical Commission First Secretary T. N. Menteshashvili, GSSR Council of Ministers First Deputy Chairman N. A. Chitanava, and GCP CC Second Secretary G. V. Kolbin.

The meeting was summarized by CPSU CC Politburo Candidate Member and GCP CC First Secretary E. A. Shevardnadze.

The keynote speaker and participants in the meeting emphasized that in the current period and especially in the 11th Five-Year Plan, when the scale of

production will rise substantially, great importance attaches to the problem of making maximum use of material, labor, and financial resources, conserving raw materials, supplies, fuel, and energy, and organizing waste-free production. The problem of conserving raw materials is especially urgent in Georgia. In view of the fact that all sectors of industry, with the exception of the food industry and in part metallurgy, require raw materials and supplies brought in from outside, which is rather costly, it is the duty of executives and labor collectives to make economical use of every gram of metal, chemicals, wool, cotton, coal, petroleum, and other commodities.

Trains, bringing in raw materials, supplies, and fuel, as well as power transmission lines, are growing longer and longer. All of this makes it objectively essential to seek out additional reserves to ensure the production of raw materials and supplies.

Economical consumption of material resources can also be facilitated by perfecting technological processes. The present level of scientific development, engineering, and production technology, unfortunately, is not yet up to the task of organizing full, waste-free utilization of material resources.

The speakers went on to point out the factors compelling us to take a closer look at possibilities for utilizing secondary resources to the maximum.

One of the basic factors requiring the search for internal reserves is the lack of order in the norming of raw materials and supplies, poor record-keeping on material resources in many enterprises and supply and marketing organizations; this, in turn, has an adverse effect on production performance. Many enterprises have the capability of organizing waste-free production of large quantities of goods, but because of the lack of appropriate equipment, conveyor lines, sections, and special shops, this is not being done.

We do not have a unified center to take charge of all processes involving the location, classification, grading, distribution, and sale of production wastes formed in enterprises.

A recent republic inventory of production wastes and a study of their utilization in industry showed how many unutilized resources we still have. By putting them to work in production it would be possible to produce additional goods worth tens of millions of rubles. A study was also made of experience in utilizing such wastes in other republics. Groups of specialists visited Moscow, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Moldavia, and Azerbaijan.

It was mentioned that the scale of activities of Gruzvtorsyr'ye Trust, GSSR Wessnab, the republic's Vtorisvetmet Administration, and Vtorchermet Production Association are limited, and that until very recently practically no one in the republic was involved with problems of utilizing secondary resources. Only in recent years have a number of important decrees been

adopted with regard to the secondary utilization of production wastes. They include decrees on the utilization of high-ash low-caking varieties of coal from Georgia's mines in the production of ferroalloys, measures to upgrade the effectiveness of utilization of production wastes at the Zestafoni Ferroalloy Plant, utilization of wastes of the tea and wine making industry, and so on.

Interesting examples were cited testifying to the fact that the production of dried tea concentrates makes it possible to increase tea resources, to expand the assortment, to resolve the problem of dye production, and to obtain substantial economic effect. In 1978 the industrial processing of grapes reached 564,000 tons. Secondary raw materials of various kinds included 40,000 tons of pressings, 5.5 million decaliters of wine yeasts, 3.8 million tons of cognac residues, and so on. Processing these wastes will make it possible to produce substantial quantities of high-quality feeds for livestock, nonalcoholic tonic beverages, medicinal compounds, organic acids, proteins, dyes, enzymes, and other products. The national economy can gain a great deal.

Definite progress has also been made in the utilization of industrial wastes from the light, timber, and local industries, also other sectors.

The scientific-research, project-planning, and design-technology institutes are also getting involved in these urgent matters. The Scientific-Research Institute of the Textile Industry, for example, has completed the development of a technology and the creation of integrated equipment for utilizing the wastes from cotton yarn and wool-spinning operations and is studying possibilities of a new technology for processing wastes from cotton-spinning facilities using new types of chemical fibers.

Considerable work on the utilization of food industry wastes has been done by the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Plant Biochemistry in collaboration with the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Biochemistry (Inst. A. N. Bakh). These efforts lie at the basis of the organization of the production of a large number of valuable products made from tea wastes. Fruitful work is being done by scientists of the Tbilisi State Medical Institute (Chair of Pharmacology) and a number of chairs of the Tbilisi State University, the Georgian Institute of Subtropical Agriculture, and other scientific institutions.

Thus, an intensive search is underway in the republic to find ways to make effective use of production wastes. Substantial progress and advances have been made, but they cannot be called large-scale as yet. There are especially untapped reserves in such sectors as agriculture and construction.

It was mentioned at the meeting that valuable studies and scientific research frequently are not conducted in accordance with a unified plan. As a result, many interesting ideas remain on paper and never make it into practical use.

Efforts have yet to be organized with regard to locating, inventorying, grading, storing, and utilizing secondary resources. As a result, large amounts of secondary resources never benefit the national economy and instead pollute the environment.

Meeting participants noted that successful implementation of vital state measures largely depends on the harmonious efforts of many links in economic management. It is essential to organize exhibitions and scientific-practical conferences to deal with problems of utilizing industrial wastes and secondary raw materials. It is essential to step up efforts by the press, radio, and television with regard to propagandizing this vital matter--the utilization of secondary resources and production wastes.

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REGIONAL

SHEVARDNADZE PRESENTS AWARDS TO INGURI GES BUILDERS

Tbilisi: ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 26 Aug 79 pp 1-2

[CruzINFORM report: "Inguri GES: Awards Crown Feat. USSR Orders and Medals Awarded to Inguri GES Builders of Outstanding Performance in the Building of the Plant"]

[Text] On 25 August 1979 at the Inguri GES, 300 builders of outstanding performance in the building of the plant were awarded orders and medals of the Soviet Union. The ceremonies were preceded by an inspection of the main facilities, the parameters and uniqueness of which emphasized the magnitude of the feat accomplished by the builders. This feat was the outcome of the vigor and boldness of the engineering, enthusiasm and skill, the ability to overcome difficulties, a high modern level of scientific-technical and organizational thinking, and the resolve of more than 12,000 persons rallied to a single goal.

An arch dam, 185 meters high. The crest of the dam is so high that one's view takes in not only the geographical expanses of Georgia, its mountain peaks and valleys, its cities and towns, rivers and fields--it spans the expanses of time and penetrates to the beginning of the project which is today celebrating its might and beauty. It goes back to the wellsprings of the republic's rivers of electricity through which the energy of the will and wisdom of its creators has surged now for almost six decades.

10 September 1922... The first Voskresnik [Volunteer Sunday] on the ZAGES construction site. Memory revives an old, yellowing photograph. It shows a chain of people with shovels in their hands. To the extreme right is Sergo Ordzhonikidze. He was speaking to a rally prior to the Voskresnik: "Our construction project is the beginning of all beginnings..." And another document from history's archives: "The ZAGES construction work is making use of one Marion excavator, two Prismeyn steam excavators, and Ronsom Storer cement mixers. A large portion of the earthwork--1.2 million cubic meters--will be done by hand." And, finally, a third and most characteristic document--a project orders: "For shockwork labor, a group of comrades are to be rewarded with boots..."

Boats were quite a big thing then. The country had to pay for Western technology with gold, denying itself the basic necessities, and these prize boats seemed to their owners to be a forbidden luxury: they would not bring themselves to wear them...

Thanks to the energy, staunchness, and bravery of these pioneer builders, the ZAGES became a reality of the new life, and it in turn made a reality of plants, factories, and other GES's: the republic was marching forward, and the lives of these people took on new dimensions and were enriched with new concepts and capabilities. They were not more than one pair of boots on the GES's of the republic, as progress advanced far beyond the beginnings. From the crest of the arch dam of the Inguri GES one can clearly view the entire path they and the republic have traversed. The power of the giant on the Inguri equals that of 45 ZAGES's. The strength and staunchness of the people who began to build Soviet Georgia have been inherited by Inguri GES. When work began on the Inguri GES, one of the pioneer builders of the ZAGES, a digger who has since become an outstanding engineer said: "This is now Georgia's main river." And then, as if embarrassed by his own unaccustomed fervor, he added: "What I mean is, we prepared all our lives for this project on the Inguri." In a definite sense, indeed, it is the result of all the preceding development of the republic, the creative growth of her people, her potential, her role and significance in the family of fraternal peoples of the USSR, whose comradeship and help are so fully manifested here on the banks of the Inguri.

The word "unique" with regard to this GES is in wide currency among us. It is so much in use that it has long since ceased to evoke any profound internal response. It is only when you come face to face with the facility that you begin to fully appreciate how grandiose it is. The impression is so powerful that it overshadows everything else. And it takes a while to realize that one's astonishment here is not at the gigantic masses of concrete and steel, the massive structures and volumes of earth and rock excavation work, but primarily the people who carried out this enormous job. And as for the uniqueness of the Inguri GES, it is above all in the exceptional selflessness and high professionalism of the builders, the first power engineers, the installers, the whole multinational collective of builders and management.

Also unique are the origins of the collective itself. Their work history includes the Angara, the Yenisey, the Nurek... And now, the Inguri, to which they have given all their rich experience as the best GES builders in the world.

Unique is the spiritual kinship of a people involved in one cause, gradually formed in their sorrows and joys.

Yesterday, the day of celebration, this became especially manifest.

There is not a single section where Omar Ivanovich Bobokhidze has not worked. In 1965 he was hired on as a cement worker. When necessary, however, he could also work as a rock climber, a wood cutter, and a mechanic. Today he is the leader of an integrated crew in the Tonnel'stroy Construction Administration. In 1971 O. Bobokhidze was awarded the Order of Labor Red Banner. Today the party and government, highly evaluating Bobokhidze's work, awarded him the Order of Lenin.

Sergey Nikolayevich Morriy is the leader of an integrated crew in the Inguri administration of Gidrospetsstroy Association. An excellent specialist and talented rationalization expert, he has trained 24 installers who are today just as good as he is, and he has been awarded the Order of the October Revolution.

Famed for labor victories is the integrated tunneling crew headed by Sergey Il'ich Tedeyev. Many of the crew's workers are already working on 1980. The leader who shaped this outstanding collective has been awarded the Order of the October Revolution.

"We are especially proud of our comrades," says Hero of Socialist Labor and USSR Supreme Soviet Deputy M. Tsiskarishvili, chief of construction. "It is no exaggeration to say that the new man is growing and being shaped here."

On 25 August, Zugdidi and the Inguri GES workers' settlement were festooned with banners in honor of the best workers on the project. Arriving at the ceremonies to present the builders with high government awards were comrades E. A. Shevardnadze, P. G. Gilashvili, A. N. Inauri, G. V. Kolbin, Z. A. Pataridze, Z. A. Chkheidze, B. V. Adleyba, and ministry and department officials of the GSSR. Attending to congratulate the Inguri GES builders were representatives of the cities of Tblisi, Kutaisi, Rustavi, Batumi, Sukhumi, and Zugdidi, also Gal'skiy, Zugdidskiy, Tsalendzhikhskiy, Mestiyskiy, and Tskhakayevskiy rayons.

Early in the morning, before going out to the site, the guests visited Kakhati Kolkhoz imeni Karl Marks in Zugdidskiy Rayon to inspect work being done on the development of Kolkhida and new lands being put into farm production.

A huge rally was held in the settlement of Dzhvari to present the homeland's highest awards to the leading builders.

The Ukase of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, dated 10 August 1979, was read concerning the awarding of orders and medals of the USSR to those workers who did outstanding work in the building of the Inguri GES.

CPSU CC Politburo Candidate Member and GCP CC First Secretary E. A. Shevardnadze solemnly presented the orders and medals to the outstanding workers on the project. Orders and medals were also presented in Potskho-Tseri and Saberio. The awards there were presented by GSSR Council of

Ministers Chairman Z. A. Pataridze and GSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman P. G. Gilashvili.

GSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Certificates of Honor were also presented to a large group of persons who did especially outstanding work in the building of the Inguri GES.

Also taking part in the presentation ceremonies were GSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairmen V. M. Siradze and V. O. Kobakhia and GSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Secretary T. V. Lashkarashvili.

Five o'clock in the evening. Arriving at the builders' Palace of Culture are those who are building the plant, installing its units and turbines deep underground, building the homes, those whose labor is shaping the face of the project, its character.

Sitting in the presidium were E. A. Shevarnadze, P. G. Gilashvili, A. N. Inauri, G. V. Kolbin, Z. A. Pataridze, Z. A. Chkheidze, and B. V. Adleyba.

The ceremonies were opened by Ingurigesstroy Administration Party Committee Secretary A. D. Chitanava.

The speaker's stand was turned over to CPSU CC Politburo Candidate Member and GCP CC First Secretary Comrade E. A. Shevarnadze. He said:

"Dear comrades!

"Dear friends!

"Many remarkable events have taken place in recent years in the life of the Inguri GES and its builders--workers, engineering-technical personnel, and employees of construction and installation organizations, designers and machine builders, all participants in the construction.

"Among the important stages and unforgettable milestones were the damming of the Inguri and the beginning of the filling of the Gzhvari Reservoir, the closing of the structural openings of the arch dam and the intensive filling of the reservoir, and the start-up of the plant's first unit, which was acknowledged by the warm and heartfelt congratulations of CPSU CC General Secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. At that time, Leonid Il'ich expressed confidence that they huge army of builders of the Inguri GES, carrying out the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, would bend every effort to ensure the start-up of two more units in 1978.

"And in December, on the very eve of the New Year 1979, our glorious builders reported the successful completion of socialist obligations--all three units, totaling 780,000 kilowatts, went into operation! They had fulfilled their pledge to the CPSU CC, the CC Politburo, and Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev.

"Then the labor baton was passed to the builders of yet one more huge power complex on the Inguri--the Khudoni GES.

"Four stages, and each one of them is a new landmark, a new and higher achievement on the unique structure, a new labor triumph. And for each of these remarkable events here, high in the mountains, huge rallies were held. This has become one of our traditions. It is an excellent labor tradition!

"Enormous labor has been invested here. A truly grandiose volume of work has been done. The power of the Inguri GES has been successfully working on the five-year plan from the very first day! The other day, meters on all three units registered a jubilee figure: The 1-billionth kilowatt hour of electricity. The cascade of operating GES facilities on the Inguri is now generating more than 40 percent of all electricity in the republic.

"Recently this site was visited by CPSU CC Politburo Member and USSR Council of Ministers Chairman Comrade A. N. Kosygin. He was very positive in his evaluation of the progress in construction-installation work and wished the builders continued success in completing the Inguri GES.

"Today we have gathered here for the fifth time. And we can say that our triumphant meeting here today is a special one. It so to speak summarizes our previous meetings and represents a logical continuation of them.

The project has grown, and with it the people. The steadfast, selfless labor of the builders of the Inguri GES has been highly praised. You are aware, comrades, that for their successes in building the Inguri GES the most outstanding workers have been awarded orders and medals of the Soviet Union by Ukase of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

"There are 300 such outstanding people.

"Three hundred outstanding builders of the unique GES in the mountains. Three hundred shockworkers of the 10th Five-Year Plan. Three hundred heroes of our time.

"We know their names very well. They are representatives of our glorious working class, those who are working on this project and in other construction trusts and enterprises, in the plants supplying equipment, machinery, and materials, in the scientific-research and project-design organizations, operating the plants, taking active part in the building of the GES.

"Our homeland's highest awards go to Aleksandr Grigor'yevich Oleynikov, armature crew leader of the high dam construction administration of the Inguri GES construction administration, and Mikhail Apollonovich Tsiskarishvili, chief of the Inguri GES construction administration. For outstanding success achieved in the building of the Inguri GES, they are awarded the title Hero of Socialist Labor, the Order of Lenin, and the gold Hammer and Sickle medal.

"The Order of Lenin is awarded to Omar Ivanovich Bobokhidze, integrated crew leader of Tonnel'sstroy Construction Administration of Inguri GES construction administration. The Order of the October Revolution goes to Sergey Nikolayevich Motriy, integrated crew leader of Inguri administration of Gidrospetsstroy Association, and Sergey Il'ich Tedeyev, integrated crew leader of Tonnel'sstroy Construction Administration.

"Among those awarded are 19 Cavaliers of the Order of Labor Red Banner, 23 of the Order of Friendship of Peoples, 45 of the Badge of Honor Order, and 55 of the Order of Labor Glory Third Degree. A total of 153 persons are awarded the medals For Labor Valor and For Labor Excellence.

"Allow me in the name of the GCP CC and the GSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers to warmly and sincerely congratulate these people, to wish them all the best. We also heartily congratulate those 260 comrades who have been awarded titles of honor and Certificates of Honor of the GSSR for active participation in the building of the Inguri GES.

"Honor for labor!--so say the people.

"The history of our homeland has been made and is being made by the working people, Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev has said.

"I have only the warmest and most heartfelt words to say for each of these people who have received awards, because every one deserves the highest praise, the highest honor. But since it is nearly impossible to mention each one individually at these ceremonies, I shall focus only on two of our heroes and on the cavaliers of the Order of Lenin and the Order of the October Revolution, because they are the embodiment of the best characteristics of all those who have received awards, the embodiment of the heroism and valor of the whole glorious labor collective building the Inguri GES.

"We are sincere in our congratulations to Comrade Oleynikov on being awarded the title Hero of Socialist Labor, and we say with all our heart that we are proud of you, dear Aleksandr Grigor'yevich, proud that you and your crew are working on one of the most important projects of the 10th Five-Year Plan, that you have considerable labor experience behind you--the construction of the Samgori, the Sioni, the Ortachala, the Khrami, and the Ladzhanuri GES's, where you were awarded the Order of Labor Red Banner, and before that you spent four years in the war, from beginning to end, and were also awarded a high honor, the Order of Glory Third Degree.

"It is especially gratifying today to note that a portion of your work, esteemed Aleksandr Grigor'yevich, it is also part of the most vital projects of our republic, and you rightfully bear the honored title of Meritorious Builder of the Georgian SSR. You have found a second home here in Georgia, and you have dedicated your remarkable builder's talents entirely to her. Arriving here in 1963 to build the Inguri GES, you immediately took charge

of a tunneling crew and now work as an armature crew leader. You are uniquely accomplished in the trades of tunneler, concrete worker, driller, and welder. Truly, you have golden hands, Aleksandr Grigor'yevich!

"You are a worthy representative of our heroic working class--the most numerous class of our society, its basic productive force, the fundamental creator of material goods, the most organized and disciplined class, led by its militant vanguard--the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

"In commenting today on the role of the working class and our glorious builders in the construction of the power plant on the Inguri, I should like to heartily congratulate our whole labor collective on being honored as the best of the best and wish them new labor triumphs for the sake of further strengthening the economic might of our great homeland, enhancing its power potential.

"Together with Comrade Oleynikov we heartily congratulate Comrade Tsiskarishvili, who is also honored with the high title of Hero of Socialist Labor. On this remarkable day of triumph for you and us, we address you, esteemed Mikhail Apollonovich with warm, sincere words. We all recognize you as an outstanding specialist, a highly trained engineer, an excellent organizer of construction work, a man who did a great deal in your capacity as manager of the Alazanstroy Trust to build irrigation systems, improve the fertility of the soil, increase the yields of farm crops and livestock productivity, for which you were awarded the Order of Labor Red Banner.

"But your knowledge and skill have been most fully manifest in the construction of the Inguri GES, which you have been in charge of for seven years now and which, in your own words, has become the most important job in your life. You deserve a great deal of credit for successfully mobilizing this huge, talented collective, for organizing its work on the construction of the Inguri GES, for improving all technical-economic indicators on the project, for fulfilling and overfulfilling planned targets, for strengthening production and financial discipline, and for improving the quality of the work done. In resolving complex engineering tasks and imposing high standards on yourself and others and at the same time treating your people with respect, you have earned the general recognition and profound respect of the labor collective, Georgia's party organization, and the republic's whole community. With all our heart we congratulate you and wish you new glorious success in your work, in putting new projects into operation on time, in carrying out the party's mandate--to build well and economically, on today's technical level. We wish you prosperity and, of course, happiness in your personal life.

"In your person we warmly congratulate our technical intelligentsia, which, like all the Soviet intelligentsia, sees its calling as that of dedicating its creative energy to the people's cause, to the cause of building a communist society.

"Along with our Heroes of Socialist Labor I should also like to mention those who have won the Order of Lenin and the Order of the October Revolution--Omar Ivanovich Bobokhidze, Sergey Nikolayevich Motriy, and Sergey Il'ich Tedeyev. They share not only the fact that all three are integrated tunneling-concrete crew leaders but also by the fact that all three are setting good examples of a communist attitude toward labor as well as the fact that they have proved themselves to be tireless rationalization experts. These outstanding people are distinguished especially by the fact that all three enjoy considerable respect among the builders' collective; they are active participants in social life, concerned mentors, sensitive and attentive trainers of young people. In this way they are upholding the honor of the working man, and I heartily shake your hands, dear comrades!"

"Comrades!"

"Today is a time of great celebration. And, as always on days of celebration, we are focusing our attention not only on the successes--on what has been accomplished and won--but also on the unresolved tasks, on what remains to be done."

"The builders of the Inguri GES have a great deal to do. It is necessary this year to put unit No 4 followed by the final one, unit No 5, into operation, to complete the construction and architectural design and formation of the GES's underground building, to pour more than 1.6 million cubic meters of concrete into the body of the arch dam. The completed facilities must be put into operation as quickly as possible, this is the operations workers' job."

"Work on the construction of the Khudoni GES must proceed simultaneously on a broad front, making full use of the experience accumulated in the building of the Inguri plant."

"We are confident that all of these tasks will be successfully completed. The guarantee of this is the project's high technical equipment level, the presence of highly-skilled cadres, the healthy moral-psychological climate among the collective, the spirit of creativity that prevails. Everything necessary must be done to ensure that the arch dam is brought up to its record height in 1981--271.5 meters."

"This height is within the power of the builders of the Inguri GES, and we are firmly convinced that it will be completed unconditionally!"

"Allow me, dear comrades, to congratulate once more all those who have received awards, your entire monolithic, staunchly rallied, multinational collective. I wish each of you and your families good health, joy, and happiness, new glorious success in labor."

"We have come here not only to congratulate you but also to present our homeland's highest awards. Before coming to this triumphant celebration, CSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman P. G. Gilashvili, CSSR Council of Ministers Chairman Comrade Z. A. Pataridze, and I presented three groups with orders and medals of the Soviet Union as well as awards of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic. Now that we are gathered here together in this hall for the concluding portion of our ceremonies, allow me in the presence of the entire collective of the builders of the Inguri GES, one might say in the presence of the whole world, to carry out the honored mission conferred on me--that of presenting the gold heroes' stars and the Order of Lenin and the Order of the October Revolution to comrades A. G. Oleynikov, M. A. Tsiskarishvili, O. I. Bobokhidze, S. N. Motriy, and S. I. Tedeyev."

Under a storm of applause, Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze presented the Orders of Lenin and the gold medals Hammer and Sickle to Aleksandr Grigor'yevich Oleynikov, armature crew leader of the high dam construction administration of the Inguri GES construction administration, and Mikhail Apollonovich Tsiskarishvili, chief of the Inguri GES construction administration. The Order of Lenin was presented to Omar Ivanovich Bobokhidze, integrated crew leader of Tunnel'stroy Construction Administration, and Orders of the October Revolution were presented to Sergey Nikolayevich Motriy, integrated crew leader of the Inguri Gidrospetsstroy Association, and Sergey Il'ich Tedeyev, integrated crew leader of Tunnel'stroy Construction Administration.

Words of thanks to the party and the government were expressed by Cavalier of the Order of Labor Red Banner M. N. Chaava, section chief of the power complex construction administration of the Inguri GES project, Cavalier of the Order of Labor Red Banner A. N. Kokhanenko, a welder on the hydropower section of the Spetsgidroenergomontaza Trust on the construction of the Inguri GES, and Hero of Socialist Labor M. A. Tsiskarishvili. They pledged that in response to the high praise of their labor they would redouble their efforts and dedicate all their strength and energy to the cause of successfully completing the ambitious projects of the party.

The waters of more than 200 glaciers flow scores of kilometers to reach the Inguri Dam. It is as if the massive power of our mountains were streaming into the river's channel in order to serve the people who have tamed it.

Yesterday they held a celebration. Tomorrow we will see them once more in their work places as they take the project higher and farther.

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REGIONAL

GRUZINFORM COMMENTARY ON TEACHING OF RUSSIAN IN GEORGIA

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 28 Aug 79 pp 1, 3

[GruzINFORM article: "The Language of Brotherhood and Friendship"]

Text: At the Fourth Moscow International Congress of Teachers of Russian Language and Literature, which was participated in by representatives of our republic, the figure was cited that one-half billion persons in the world know Russian. For comparison, let us cite another figure: Until the October Revolution only a few people outside the borders of Russia knew Russian. It is an eloquent comparison--the prestige of the Soviet state is growing, its peace-loving and wise internationalist policies and humanistic ideals. The USSR's contribution to the world treasury of accomplishments of human reason and, consequently, the contribution of each nation and nationality inhabiting the USSR, is enormous. And this multi-national contribution has been made possible largely thanks to that mighty medium of inter-national intercourse--the great language of Pushkin and Tolstoy, the language of Lenin, the language of the October Revolution. Thanks to it, the peoples of our country have acquired the broadest possibilities of interacting with the world, of exchanging spiritual values, of demonstrating the achievements of each national culture and each scientific school, of expanding international contacts and cooperation.

The peoples of our country are nurturing and developing their own national languages, but they communicate with one another in Russian, exchanging news concerning their successes in Russian, sharing their joys and concerns, their experience and knowledge, in Russian.

The best sons of Georgia have at all times found in Russian culture and education, in the Russian language, powerful strengths of liberating ideas; they have striven to cooperate creatively with leading figures of Russia, many of whom have themselves found inspiration in the spiritual culture of Georgia.

Glorious traditions--of now inseparable spiritual brotherhood, sanctified by centuries, elevated to an unprecedented height under the banner of the

Revolution, and reinforced by the shared trials of the warriors--are growing stronger and more developed.

These traditions, embodied in the GSSR Constitution, are cherished and redoubled by each leading citizen of our republic.

These traditions are not a random product. Progressive traditions are always the fruit of the experience, will, and wise choice of many generations. Such traditions must be supported and developed. This is why concern for future generations, the study and teaching of the Russian language and literature, have become a matter of vital importance to the state in all the republics of the country, including our own.

Horizons of knowledge are expanding, the volume of information is growing and, naturally, demands placed on the public education system are also rising, including the system of methodology and forms of teaching languages--the native language, Russian, and foreign languages.

In addressing the necessity of further perfecting the teaching of Russian language and literature in our republic, party and soviet organs, and public education bodies especially, are relying on experience testifying, in particular, to the fact that the study of Russian has never been and can in no way be an obstacle to the study of the native language. These processes are harmonious, they stimulate one another, and both constitute an indispensable condition in the shaping of the all-round harmoniously developed individual.

Let us cite some facts.

Work on improving the study and teaching of Russian along with the native language in the general education schools, vocational schools, secondary specialized, and higher educational establishments has stimulated the restructuring of the whole schooling process in the republic on the basis of the creative use of effective methods of instruction, the extensive use of visual aids and modern technical equipment, perfecting the training of teachers of Georgian, Russian, Abkhazian, Ossetian, Azerbaijani, and Armenian, and strengthening teacher cadres in the schools. This process has also had a positive effect on the teaching of foreign languages, the study of which in the republic is growing and expanding constantly. For example, the schools of Georgia are now teaching not only European languages but also Oriental languages.

Specific confirmation of the systematic implementation of the Leninist nationalities policy of the CPSU and the Soviet government in our republic at the present stage has been the work done to activate and qualitatively transform the system of teaching the native language in the national schools in accordance with the GCP CC decrees "The Present State and Measures to Improve the Teaching of the Georgian Language and Literature in the Republic's

Educational Establishments" and "Improving the Teaching and Study of Abkhazian, Ossetian, Azerbaijani, and Armenian in the Republic's General Education Schools," the Abkhazian and South Ossetian obkom decrees "The Present State and Measures to Further Improve the Teaching and Study of Abkhazian in the Autonomous Republic's Educational Establishments" and "The Present State and Measures to Further Improve the Teaching and Study of Ossetian in the Oblast," and decisions of the republic's Ministry of Education on the present state of teaching the native language in the republic's Azerbaijani and Armenian schools.

Constituting a logical link in this harmonious and goal-directed system of education and internationalist indoctrination are the decisions concerning the present state of teaching Russian in the republic's educational establishments and measures to improve it.

In carrying them out, the republic's party and soviet organs, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, the State Committee for Vocational-Technical Education, the Academy of Sciences, the republic's VUZ's, in particular the Tbilisi State University, the Tbilisi Pedagogical Institute imeni A. S. Pushkin, and the Georgian Polytechnical Institute imeni V. I. Lenin, have launched large-scale party-political and educational-organizational efforts to implement this decree. It is instructive to note that its successful implementation has been facilitated by the approval and support of the public at large in the republic, including young people in school.

Special mention should be made of the constant support and attention given by the CPSU CC and the Soviet government as well as all-union public education bodies.

A great deal has been done along these lines in the past six years. In all of the general education schools, the study of Russian starts in the first grade. Russian language teaching plans and curricula have been revised and improved, new textbooks have been developed for grades 1 and 2, and textbooks for grades 4 through 8 have been revised. Elective courses in grades 8 through 10 are being conducted in accordance with the new curricula. The number of Russian language and literature classrooms [kabinety] has tripled, and 270 Russian language labs have been set up. Recent improvements have been made in work with young people of pre-draft and draft age.

In the past five years, more than 450 Russian language and literature teachers having a higher education have been sent to the general education schools; 5,140 out of 6,200 teachers have had refresher courses.

Since the 1973-1974 school year, training groups have been divided into subgroups in the educational institutions of the vocational education system.

In six VUZ's, the Russian language departments are provided with language labs. Chairs of Russian have been organized in the Tbilisi Medical Institute, the Foreign Languages Institute, and the Physical Culture Institute. A third Russian language chair has been organized in Tbilisi State University.

Scientific-research, methodology, and publishing work has been expanded considerably.

A Russian language scientific-methodology council has been created in the USSR Academy of Sciences Department of Language and Literature. Russian language methodology units have been created within the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, and the State Committee for Vocational-Technical Education. Russian language inspectors and methodology experts are working in all divisions of public education.

Experience is being exchanged on a broad scale. Conferences, symposia, and seminars are being held to discuss problems of further perfecting the teaching of Russian in the national schools.

As the result of all these measures, the level of Russian language knowledge among students has shown a marked increase in recent times. It should be noted that the work being done in the republic to further improve the study and teaching of Russian in the schools was positively evaluated at the All-Union Scientific-Theoretical Conference "Russian Language--The Language of Friendship and Cooperation of the Peoples of the USSR," held in May of this year in Tashkent.

However, the times constantly impose new tasks on us. What was all right yesterday cannot fully satisfy us today. Such is the dialectics of social development. This is clearly confirmed by the stipulations in that profoundly scientific and wholly party document--the April CPSU CC decree "Further Improvement of Ideological and Political-Indoctrination Work."

In analyzing the work that has been done in light of this decree, the other day the GCP CC reviewed the question "The Course of Implementing the GCP CC and USSR Council of Ministers 10 July 1973 Decree 'The Present State of Russian Language Instruction in the Republic's Educational Establishments and Measures to Improve It' and Further Improvement of the Study and Teaching of Russian in the Republic."

The analysis showed that there is still much to be done in order to improve the study and teaching of Russian language and literature in the republic. It is essential to continue to perfect the forms and methods of instruction, to improve the material-technical base, and to deepen scientific-research work.

The party committees must focus more attention on problems of fundamental improvement of the teaching and study of both the native language and

Russian in the schools, vocational schools, and secondary specialized and higher educational institutions, also the selection and placement of teaching cadres and enhancement of ideological-theoretical training and professional skills.

In connection with this, additional measures have been mapped out to implement the stipulations of the CPSU CC decree "Further Improvement of the Study and Teaching of Russian in the Union Republics."

The USSR Ministry of Education has been directed to take account of accumulated experience in drawing up new programs and methodology recommendations and developing Russian language and literature teaching aids for the national schools by 1980 so that the teaching of Russian may fully reflect educational goals--the shaping of a communist world-view among young students through the medium of language.

Plans call for drawing up special programs and developing teaching aids in accordance with a standard program for the national schools, compiling Russian language and literature textbooks for evening and shift schools attended by working youth, and ensuring, in accordance with standard programs, the preparation of teaching methodology literature for preschool establishments, including material for the development of children's oral practice.

Also to be stepped up are efforts to improve the study of Russian among young people of pre-draft and draft age. The network of Russian language clubs in the national schools will be expanded.

The instruction materials base of the general education schools is also to be reinforced; the schools are to be outfitted with modern technical teaching equipment, visual aids, and language labs.

In order to upgrade the effectiveness and quality of Russian language and literature instruction and study and further perfect the pedagogical skills of the teachers, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, the USSR State Committee for Vocational-Technical Education, and all ministries having educational units under their jurisdiction must focus special attention on the training and retraining of teaching cadres via teacher improvement institutes, refresher course departments, and full utilization of certification and contests to strengthen teacher cadres; they must reinforce departments and methodology workshops with highly-qualified specialists in Russian language and literature.

By 1980 it has been decided to complete work on drawing up new programs and introducing a new major in the pedagogical institutes, "Russian Language and Literature in the National Schools." This course is to provide fundamental training of teachers of this profile for the national schools.

Increasing use will be made of the practice of sending upper-division students of the republic's pedagogical VUZ's for a training period in the VUZ's of Moscow, Leningrad, and other cities of the country.

On the basis of the leading schools and preschool institutions of the republic, the Scientific-Research Institute of Pedagogy imeni Ya. Gogebashvili and the Russian language chairs of the Tbilisi State University and the Tbilisi Pedagogical Institute imeni A. S. Pushkin will generalize and disseminate positive experience gained in Russian language instruction.

At the same time, the GSSR State Committee for Vocational-Technical Education is collaborating with the GSSR Ministry of Education in working out for implementation in a long-range plan to upgrade the qualifications of Russian language teachers of the system's educational institutions in the Teacher Improvement Institute.

Georgia's Trade Union Council has been instructed to promote the efforts of Russian Language Study Courses and Clubs among the working people, in particular in enterprises of industry, construction, transport, and communications, and on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, also in circles and study courses organized in clubs and culture institutions. The Georgian SSR Ministry of Culture has been directed to organize clubs and courses to study Russian in the culture clubs and institutions subordinate to it.

Georgia's Komsomol must ensure the active participation of the Komsomol organizations of the republic's educational institutions in holding rayon, city, oblast, and republic Russian language olympiads and conferences and meetings of young people of different nationalities; they must elevate the role of the internationalist friendship clubs in the matter of Russian language and literature study.

The GSSR State Committee for Television and Radio must upgrade the professional level of television and radio broadcasts in order to help those studying Russian, and the GSSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade must focus special attention on the timely preparation and publication of nicely-printed textbooks, teaching aids, dictionaries, conversation manuals, and self-taught courses in the Russian language as well as adapted Russian literary works.

The GSSR Academy of Sciences is directed to strengthen coordination work on scientific research in the field of Russian language study and teaching in the national schools.

The appropriate ministries, departments, raykoms, gorkoms, and obkoms are directed to exercise unflinching control over problems of Russian language instruction and study.

A complex of specific, practical measures has been mapped out. But beyond these day-to-day, routine concerns stands the main consideration--the spiritual, cultural, economic growth of the republic, further social progress.

In undertaking additional measures to improve Russian language study and instruction in the GSSR, the GCP CC is working out a long-range program designed to restructure on a scientific basis the whole matter of teaching the native language and literature in the republic's general education schools. Next year, for example, it has been decided to review the question "The Course of Implementing the GCP Decree 'The Present State and Measures to Improve the Teaching of Georgian Language and Literature in the Republic's Educational Institutions.'"

This principled formulation of the matter, this method of integrated resolution of the problems in the vital matter of teaching the native language and Russian, the mighty language of inter-national communication, which has become the second native language of all nations and nationalities in our socialist homeland under Soviet conditions, are designed to ensure the preparation of cultivated specialists who think in today's terms, to further develop and enhance the spiritual culture, to multiply the accomplishments of our nation--a full-fledged member of the great family of Soviet brother nations.

6854

CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

EDITORIAL CITES RUSSIAN INSTRUCTION EXPERIMENT IN GEORGIA

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 1 Sep 79 p 1

[Editorial: "Happy New School Year!"]

[Text] On the first day of September, the whole country goes back to school. Millions of young citizens are taking their places at their desks, filling the VUZ lecture halls, attending classes in technicums and vocational training schools, and taking up textbooks. Exuberant and excited six-year-olds, their lively older comrades, grown bigger over the summer, and happy groups of students are heading to their schools today in all cities and villages of our republic. What awaits them there is day-to-day hard work, the reward for which is knowledge of the world, training for a profession, for life, where every citizen is given a broad opportunity to find his place in creative social endeavor, the full revelation of his creative capabilities.

Each new school year is in some ways like the previous year and in some ways different. This is only logical. The standards imposed by the practical concerns of the building of communism and by scientific-technical progress on the education of young people are rising. The tasks of the educational institutions are becoming more complicated as a result, the teaching process and methods of indoctrination are being perfected, the material base is constantly improving.

This year, which has been proclaimed the International Year of the Child, our republic has built 60 new school buildings meeting modern requirements. Pupils in the village schools, in particular in the mountainous regions, have an especially strong sense of the state's concern for them.

Joyous anticipation fills the life of the little ones in the weeks and days preceding their first encounter with school. Much excitement and worry precedes the enrollment of first-year students in the VUZ's. And it is vital to ensure that the fervent desire to learn, the interest in new things and the unknown, the fire of the desire for knowledge do not fade, are not extinguished in the whirl of school routine. And this depends wholly on

the efforts of everyone whose work relates to the teaching and indoctrination of the rising generation. "Everything begins with childhood! And the beginning of everything is learning, the mastery of knowledge and culture," said Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in his address to participants in the children's celebration in Artek, dedicated to the International Year of the Child.

A vital distinguishing feature of this school year is that it is proceeding under the aegis of the implementation of the CPSU CC's historic decree "Further Improvement of Ideological and Political-Indoctrination Work," which presents a profound analysis of the ideological activities of party, social and state organizations. Problems of public education are viewed in the decree as an inseparable part of the party's general cause of shaping the people's communist consciousness. It presents a clear and precise program for indoctrinating the rising generation.

The tasks and requirements set before the Soviet schools in particular by the CPSU CC decree determined the content of the recent teachers' conferences that are traditionally held throughout the republic in August. The large teachers' council and the exchange of ideas and suggestions by its participants will serve to improve the utilization of advanced experience in implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the stipulations of the new USSR Constitution concerning the development of universal compulsory secondary education.

Problems of training the young people of our republic for life, their political, labor, moral, and physical training as a unified process of shaping the new man, are constantly at the center of attention of the GCP CC and are the object of fervent, committed discussion at party plenums and aktiv meetings. This is also clearly demonstrated by the decrees concerning further improvement of the teaching of Russian language and literature and the present state of teaching Georgian language and literature in the republic's schools and measures to improve it. And recently the GCP CC reviewed the question of improving the teaching and study of the native language in Abkhazian, Ossetian, Azerbaijani, and Armenian general education schools, and passed a decree.

Under conditions of our multi-national republic, the interaction and mutual enrichment of national cultures, the development of the national languages, special importance attaches to tasks of internationalist indoctrination as a component of the entire process of political and ideological indoctrination of the working people.

As a result of the work done in recent years to improve Russian language teaching it has been possible to achieve substantial results. A significant factor in this has been the role played by the GSSR Ministry of Education's experiment in concentrating class hours devoted to Russian.

A prominent place in the preparation of young citizens for life is allotted to the inculcation of profound respect for everything created by the talent and skills of the man of labor. Student construction detachments and school production crews are forms of young people's participation in the nation's labor that have fully justified themselves and constitute a continuation of the process of training the rising generation during summer vacations. At the same time, the third semester alone is not enough to accomplish the task of labor indoctrination. This task must be resolved on a day-to-day basis in each school institution.

In training young men and women for labor in production and providing them with a trade, a key role is played by the educational institutions of the republic's vocational-technical education system. The number of enrolled students is growing, higher standards are imposed on the qualifications, knowledge, and skills of young worker cadres. For this reason, all of those entering the vocational schools this year will be acquiring a secondary education along with a trade.

Wherever it is accomplished--in the school, the VUZ, the technicum, or the vocational school--success in study and education is determined chiefly by the personality of the teacher, the educator, the mentor. He must be a match for his job, in his everyday work he must realize the organic unity of the training and the indoctrinational processes, shaping in his pupils and students a scientific world-view, inculcating high moral-political qualities and a love of labor. This is why it is so vital to enhance his prestige and manifest constant concern for teacher cadres. In the new school year, the family, school, and community must draw closer together and work more harmoniously toward the one big goal.

A broad program has been mapped out, vital tasks have been set forth. To accomplish them successfully and achieve a new upsurge in all training and indoctrination work with young students is the high duty of the public education institutions, the responsible task of the republic's party and soviet bodies.

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REGIONAL

GROUPING OF RUSSIAN CLASSES IN ABKHAZIAN SCHOOLS

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 1 Sep 79 p 1

[Letter to the editor by V. Mikanba, Abkhazian language and literature teacher, Sukhumi Secondary School No 10 imeni N. Lakoba, under rubric "Diligently Master Knowledge": "Language Wealth"]

[Text] The new school year usually introduces new factors into the organization of the teaching process and the content of the teaching disciplines. I want to discuss topics relating to the teaching of Russian and Georgian language and literature and the native language in the national schools.

Considerable attention has been focused on this problem in Georgia in recent years. This is only natural, because language is the medium of communication and the foundation of a nation's national culture. As for the Russian language, its role in inter-national relations and in acquainting representatives of all nations of our republic and country with the riches of the Russian and world cultures cannot be overestimated. This year, the separation of classes into groups for more successful teaching of the Russian language will undoubtedly have an effect on teaching effectiveness.

In addition to GCP CC decrees concerning the present state and measures to improve the teaching of Russian language and literature and Georgian language and literature in the republic's schools, a decree was recently passed concerning improvement of the teaching and study of the native language in Abkhazian, Ossetian, Azerbaijani, and Armenian general education schools. We teachers see this fact as a manifestation of the great concern for national cadres and a considerate and sensitive attitude toward each nation inhabiting the republic.

6854

CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

PARTY REPORT AND ELECTION MEETINGS DISCUSSED BY CC OFFICIAL

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 2 Sep 79 p 2

[Article by M. Daneliya, deputy head of Division of Organizational-Party Work, GCP CC: "Report and Election Meetings"]

[Text] A vital period is at hand in the life of the republic's party organization--report and election meetings will begin in the primary party organizations and continue to the end of the year.

The report and election meeting is a significant event in the life of every party member. As was noted in PRAVDA's lead article on 27 August 1979, "Reports and Elections are Beginning," it affords the opportunity for party members to make a thorough analysis of accumulated experience, to detect oversights and shortcomings, and to map out more effective ways to resolve new tasks.

This year's report and election campaign is taking place under special circumstances, in an atmosphere of creative efforts, creative searching, now that the peak of the five-year plan has been conquered and the finish line is in sight, and the thoughts and concerns of all party members are directed toward ensuring that all of the tasks set forth at the 25th CPSU Congress are fully and successfully resolved.

The report period is noteworthy for the party influence on social life and the effectiveness and quality of the work, for active seeking of new methods and techniques, for striving to master the Leninist style of work. New forms and methods have enriched the ideological-political and organizational work of the party organizations; the social and labor involvement of party members and all working people has grown on the basis of further expansion of criticism and self-criticism; discipline has been strengthened, and responsibility and exactingness have been enhanced in all enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhoses, organizations, and institutions. All of this has been facilitated by the vital decrees adopted since the 25th CPSU Congress

with regard to urgent problems of our economy and culture, domestic and foreign policies, the directives and conclusions contained in the reports, speeches, and works of CPSU CC General Secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

Reports and elections demand of party organizations and every party member maximum mobilization, higher militance, profound analysis of the facts and events, the detection of shortcomings and the mapping out of ways to overcome them, principled summarizing of the results of party-organizational and ideological work.

Report and election meetings will be held in all 8,144 party groups, 6,653 shop organizations, and 10,708 primary party organizations.

In connection with the report and election campaign, PRAVDA's lead article on 27 August 1979 presents concrete recommendations. The report and election meetings must take place in full accordance with charter stipulations; they must make comprehensive, thorough analysis of the practical implementation of the directives of the 25th CPSU Congress and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev with regard to problems of party development. The report and election campaign must serve to raise the level of organizational and political work being conducted among the masses, economic and cultural development, indoctrination of the people and the party leadership with regard to perfecting the economic mechanism.

The report and election meetings must focus on problems relating to the party's and government's decisions with regard to further development of the country's economy. In particular, they must bring to the forefront problems of further enhancing the effectiveness of social production and work quality, accelerating scientific-technical progress, and boosting labor productivity. Principled examination of these problems will facilitate the development of party member initiative and involvement, raising the level and effectiveness of competition, strengthening discipline, and making fuller use of reserves.

For this reason, the reports and speeches must focus special attention on upgrading the role of the labor collective in carrying out production and indoctrination tasks, the work of their main links, crews, departments, and shops, because this is where the fate of implementation of state plans and socialist obligations is decided, this is where indoctrination takes place, the shaping of the new man, the development of his habits of a communist attitude toward labor. The coordination and the quality of the work of each link of the collective largely determine the health of the moral-political climate, the growth of labor and political involvement of each member.

This vital role and function of the labor collective in indoctrinating the new man requires that in addition to discussing the results of the work of the party bureau and the party organization during the report period the participants of the meeting must focus attention on problems of perfecting collective contracts, the practice of holding regular production meetings,

raising effectiveness and boosting labor productivity, bolstering autonomous financing and strengthening conservation, upgrading personnel qualifications, improving living conditions, and strengthening labor incentive.

The report and election campaign must proceed under the aegis of successful completion of the party's economic and political tasks, fulfillment and overfulfillment of plans and socialist obligations for 1979 and the 10th Five-Year Plan as a whole in industry, transport, construction, agriculture, and other sectors.

In the report and election meetings of the party organizations of industrial and transport enterprises, special attention must be focused on problems of systematic meeting of planned targets, the utilization of production capacity and material resources, reduction of labor losses, improved effectiveness and quality of production, a higher level of mechanization and automation of production processes, and unconditional fulfillment of production targets with regard to product nomenclature and assortment.

At report and election meetings of the construction organizations, party members must focus special attention on problems of plan fulfillment, putting fixed assets into production, delivering completed projects on time, capital spending, housing and civil construction, and strengthening state and labor discipline.

The party organizations of the farming enterprises must analyze the progress being made in implementing the decrees of the July 1978 CPSU CC Plenum and the Eighth (1975), Ninth and Twelfth plenum of the GCP CC. The meetings must map out specific measures to boost yields of farm crops and livestock productivity and strengthen the feed base.

The report and election meetings in the party organizations of the scientific institutions, creative unions and societies, and cultural institutions must focus special attention on resolving problems to promote the creation of profoundly scientific works and high-quality works of art as well as the communist indoctrination of the working people.

At all stages of development, the CPSU has focused attention on the matter of youth indoctrination and labor, the training of highly-skilled specialists. Because of this, the report and election meetings of party organizations of the VUZ's, technicums, and the system of secondary specialized and vocational training must hold profound and critical discussion of problems of youth indoctrination, raising the social-political involvement of professors, teachers, students, and pupils, and further enhancing ideological-political work.

The primary party organizations of the schools must focus special attention on implementing the decisions of the Georgian Teachers' Congress, holding broad discussion of problems of upgrading the qualifications of teachers and improving the indoctrination process in the schools.

Constant concern for people's health, critical evaluation of all instances of carelessness in this regard, uncompromising struggle against them, seeking out ways to correct shortcomings--these are the problems that must be appropriately reflected at the report and election meetings in the party organizations of the health care system.

The report and election meetings of the primary party organizations of the public communal service enterprises must profoundly and knowledgeably analyze the shortcomings that still persist in this sector; they must give a principled evaluation of the existing situation and map out specific ways to liquidate shortcomings as soon as possible.

Meetings of the primary party organizations of trade and consumer service enterprises must hold stern, principled discussions concerning the implementation of state plans, concerning the negative phenomena that still persist in these spheres.

The report and election meetings of the primary party organizations of the administrative organs must focus serious attention on compliance with law and order, on problems of the administrative organs' struggle against crime; it is essential to analyze the results of efforts to combat crime, also the factors which cause juvenile delinquency.

The report and election meetings must focus serious attention on problems of the militancy of the party organizations of the ministry and department apparatuses, state committees, and the administrative apparatus of the control bodies. The report and election meetings in these organizations must hold broad discussion concerning implementation of the party's and government's decrees, concerning the help provided by the primary party organizations of the apparatus to organizations subordinate to them.

With this in mind, the GCP CC is advising ministry and department officials to take active part in the report and election meetings of organizations subordinate to them, to broadly support the initiative of the GSSR Ministry of Automotive Transport, which has decided not to hold report and election meetings in a single organization subordinate to the ministry without the active participation of the minister, his deputies, and responsible ministry officials.

The fighting trim of the party organization and the level of its influence largely depend on the distribution of party members and the quality of their vanguard role. During the report and election meetings it is essential to profoundly analyze accumulated experience, to map out effective measures to further improve the selection, placement, and indoctrination of cadres, to master the Leninist style of work, to strengthen implementation control and verification.

Now, when complex problems of resolving economic and social-political tasks have been moved to the forefront, when party organizations have to get

directly involved with them, special attention must be focused on problems of ideological indoctrination of the working people. These are the problems that are specified in that vital program document--the CPSU CC decree "Further Improvement of Ideological and Political-Indoctrination Work." The report and election campaign will make it possible to comprehensively and self-critically analyze all aspects of the performance of the party organization on the basis of this document's stipulations. More attention must be focused on the ideological tempering of the working people, their indoctrination in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and internationalism, profound elucidation of the Leninist foreign policy course of the CPSU and the Soviet State.

The report and election meetings must focus special attention on problems of organizing and supervising socialist competition. An object of serious discussion should be the course of the republic-wide inspection of the utilization of reserves of production, strengthened economy and conservation, and the detection of shortcomings that still persist in this matter. The accountability reports and speeches of party members must appropriately reflect problems of openness of labor rivalry; it is essential to broadly propagandize the experience of the leaders. It is also essential to speak sharply about laggards in competition and the causes of the lag.

The report and election meetings must facilitate further development of intra-party democracy, criticism, and self-criticism as a tried and true method of correcting shortcomings. During the large-scale inspection of party organization performance it is essential to further strengthen the party ranks, to upgrade the involvement of party members and their responsibility for the state of affairs in specific sectors.

The report and election meetings must focus extensively on problems of stepping up efforts against negative phenomena and antisocial manifestations; each such instance must become the object of stern discussion; the proper evaluation must be made of those who ignore the party's directive that we cannot close our eyes for one second to instances of crime and various negative phenomena, that strengthened social discipline and law and order constitute the guarantee of our future success. In this matter, a special role is assigned to the local coordination commissions for strengthened discipline and struggle against negative phenomena; raising their efforts to a higher level of principle constitutes the urgent task of each party organization.

The accountability reports and speeches must clearly demonstrate that they are not satisfied with what has been achieved in the struggle to strengthen discipline and liquidate negative phenomena, that much more complex and difficult work remains to be done on this front. As CPSU CC Politburo Candidate Member and GCP CC First Secretary Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze remarked at the GCP CC Seventh Plenum, it is now, today, that we must launch a more effective and truly global struggle--a global attack on all negative phenomena if you please--on all manner of bribe-takers, connivers, wheeler-dealers, hooligans, and provocateurs. Now is the time to launch this struggle and bring it to its logical conclusion.

In preparing party meetings, attention must be focused on problems of conducting party business, document storage, the collection of membership dues, the exercise of party vigilance and good organization in affairs big and small.

The party organizations must not ignore the fact that some party members are not engaged in socially useful labor and are thereby violating the party's charter. It is essential to get to the bottom of each such case and take measures to get each party member involved in labor activities.

In order to enhance the indoctrinational significance of party penalties it is essential to extensively adopt the practice of hearing reports at party meetings from members who have been penalized. It is desirable for report and election meetings to analyze the work done by the party organization along these lines.

The republic's party organizations have worked out and are systematically implementing a program of organizational-party work over the long-term period with regard to implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. The aim of these efforts is to firmly entrench the Leninist style in the activities of party, soviet, economic, trade union, Komsomol, and other organizations.

Recent plenums of the GCP CC and principled decrees they have adopted concerning the work of the party committees and primary party organizations analyzing the main problems of party-organizational and party-political activities have performed a vital role in enhancing the fighting trim of the party organizations.

More and more improvements are being made in forms of reacting to critical remarks and suggestions by party members and working people. Firmly entrenched in practice now is regular participation by members of the GCP CC and oblast, city, and rayon committees, committee secretaries, and republic and local officials in preparing for and conducting primary party organization meetings, local implementation of significant measures, in the course of which many assigned problems are being resolved on a high level of quality. Getting representatives of leadership bodies closer in touch with the primary party organizations has enhanced the role of the party meetings and mass political measures as schools of communist indoctrination and helped to perfect the organizational forms of control over the implementation of decrees.

Attendance at party meetings is rising, and so is member involvement. It is worth noting that in 1978 96.7 percent of the members attended the report and election meetings, the highest indicator in recent years. In 1976, 35.4 percent of those attending took part in the accountability report at report and election meetings; in 1978 the figure was the highest ever--38 percent. There are fewer and fewer party organizations whose performance during the

report period is rated unsatisfactory. There were 15 such organizations in 1976 and 12 in 1977, while last year only 6 party organizations were rated unsatisfactory at report and election meetings.

There have been notable improvements in the qualitative makeup of the secretaries of primary party organizations. In 1976, only 7.1 percent of the primary party organization secretaries were workers; in 1978 they constituted 10.6 percent. Among primary party organization secretaries 32.6 percent are women as compared with 31.8 in 1976. The age composition has also improved, the educational level of the elected party aktiv is higher, and there are more specialists of various sectors of the economy. In order to conduct the report and election meetings on a high organizational and ideological-political level it is essential to think carefully about preparation work and carry it out thoroughly, to take account of each detail and factor, to arrange everything beforehand, to determine precisely the time and place the meeting is to be held. It is necessary to hold a meeting of the bure of the rayon or city committee beforehand to discuss and draw up the scheduling of report and election meetings and the roster of comrades assigned to them.

Meetings must be preceded by a conference-seminar of primary party organization secretaries. In order to help the assigned comrades it is desirable to prepare 10 to 15-minute information materials concerning the economic and political situation in the rayon.

All party members are obliged to attend the report and election meetings; it is essential to settle the question of business trips and vacations beforehand. It is necessary to provide transport for party members who live far away and also for sick people who can take part in the work of the meeting.

The primary party organizations, the raykoms, and gorkoms must hold stern discussions of the question of party members who are absent from the meeting without a valid excuse. Persons who are absent with a valid excuse must be promptly notified of the results of the report and election meeting.

During preparations for the meeting it is necessary to focus attention on straightening up membership records and improving the structure of the party organization in accordance with charter requirements, on problems of acceptance into the ranks of the CPSU and work with young party members, on prompt and careful examination of applications and complaints, problems of improving public communal, consumer, medical, and cultural services; the maximum possible must be accomplished in this period. It is especially essential to focus attention on the struggle against crime.

Now, almost all primary party organizations include members who are veterans of the party and the Komsomol, participants in the Great Patriotic War. The accountability report must focus due attention on the course of implementing party and government decrees concerning improved working and living conditions for them.

In speaking of preparations for holding report and election meetings it is above all a matter of preparing the accountability report, drawing up the various components of the plan, and delineating the key problems.

The accountability report is distinguished from the usual report in that it is the collective's account of its work, and members of the party buro, the party, trade union, and Komsomol aktiv must take active part in preparations for it, making their own suggestions, remarks, and recommendations. It is essential to set up commissions to prepare for the meeting, enlisting as many members as possible. It is essential to see to it that every member gets ready for this big forum, that each member finds his own specific place with regard to preparing for the meeting and holding it.

The report and election meetings in the primary party organizations must be preceded by meetings of the party groups and shop party organizations. The suggestions and remarks expressed at them must be taken account of during the course of the party organization's report and election meeting.

The party organization secretary's accountability report is primarily a political document which must reflect all aspects of the collective's affairs.

The report must be carefully discussed beforehand and the necessary correctives decided on in the party buro. The report should set the tone for the whole meeting, because the more meaningful its content and the deeper the analysis the more interesting the debates in it will be. And the debates, like the accountability report and the meeting itself, require careful preparation. We are emphasizing the necessity of preliminary preparation of the debates. But this by no means entails restricting freedom of discussion or opportunities for criticism and self-criticism. Quite the contrary, preliminary preparation of debates should help to raise urgent problems and burning issues before the collective and promote profound deliberation and the formulation of well-considered measures designed to resolve them.

The atmosphere in the party meetings must be such that each speaker can present a sharp and correct evaluation of urgent problems and propose bold suggestions. Especially inappropriate here are speeches dictated by personal grudges and petty concerns. Every member must be confident that his speech will be met with good will and support. It is essential to see to it that those taking part in the debates comply with regulations. We cannot allow one party member to talk for so long that other members do not have time to express their opinions and raise the issues that concern them.

The proper conduct of a meeting largely depends on the chairman, who must be chosen not in accordance with his position but in accordance with his capabilities and skills in conducting report and election meetings. It is essential to do away with the practice, which is prevalent in some primary

party organizations, where the same man is always chosen to chair the meeting--usually the manager of some institution. The evaluation of the performance of the party organization and the party buro must be a correct one, and party members themselves must present it.

At the meeting the necessary amount of time must be allotted to examining the progress being made in implementing the decree adopted at the preceding report and election meeting.

The concluding document of the meeting--the decree--is stronger to the extent that it is directed, specific, and precise. The main thing is to map out the precise paths and determine the tasks of the newly-elected party buro.

The most important stage of the report and election meeting is the party buro election. Party members must take pains to see to it that the buro is made up of the most respected, militant, resourceful, and principled comrades involved in the crucial sectors of production, science, and culture, leading workers and kolkhoz members, men and women involved in social activities, experienced in practical work. It is also necessary to keep in mind the principle of renovating the party buro composition.

During the course of the elections it is necessary to focus attention on electing to party buro membership representatives of Komsomol and trade union organizations, people's control bodies, and key specialists.

The reports and elections must take place in strict accordance with instructions concerning the holding of report and election meetings.

The numerical make-up of the party buro to be elected is determined by the members themselves. As many comrades can be named to the elective body as are deemed necessary. Primarily, key sector specialists should be nominated as primary organization party buro secretaries as long as they have the qualities necessary to be a party leader.

The party organizations must carefully study and analyze and react promptly to critical remarks and suggestions expressed at the meetings and notify the members of them.

It must also be kept in mind that the make-up of the party organizations is to be renovated by 26 to 30 percent yearly. This process must become a special factor in our party affairs. After being confirmed at a meeting of the party committee buro, the newly-elected secretaries must meet with buro members and apparatus divisions and undergo a short-term training period on current problems of party development. They must be provided every kind of support from the very first day, and their performance must be monitored.

Many secretaries have worked selflessly, competently, and honestly for many years, employing all their skills and experience. Some of them leave party

work for reasons of age or family circumstances. We cannot allow their services to go unnoticed. It seems to us that buro members ought to meet with them, acknowledge their services, and thank them for what they have done, and continue to enlist them as party activists. This will be our party response to their labor contribution.

The report and election meetings must make a profound analysis of problems of party supervision of mass organizations of working people, enhancing the role and authority of the trade unions as vehicles expressing the interests of the masses. Party members must discuss in detail the needs of Komsomol members and young people and problems of their indoctrination. Special attention must be focused on problems of enhancing the performance of people's control workers, of getting them to make more extensive and effective use of their rights and obligations in light of the CPSU CC decree "Party Supervision of Organs of People's Control in the Latvian SSR."

During the report and election campaign, the party supervision of trade union and Komsomol organizations must become even more effective. This is especially essential now, when the report and election campaign is also beginning in the trade union and Komsomol organizations of the republic. It is desirable that the trade union and Komsomol meetings precede the report and election meetings of the corresponding party organizations so that the newly-elected trade union and Komsomol aktiv may be elected to the party buro and party committees in cases where the party status and performance of the activists make this possible.

Members and candidate members of oblast, city, and rayon committees, members of the audit commission, and responsible party, soviet, economic, trade union, and Komsomol officials must provide concrete help and take active part in conducting the reports and elections of trade union and Komsomol bodies on a high organizational-political level, directing all their efforts toward perfecting the style, forms, and work methods of the trade union and Komsomol organizations, being concerned for the organizational strengthening of their ranks.

During the report and election campaign, the GCP CC will regularly hear party committee reports and study problems relating to the holding and results of the report and election meetings.

The reports and elections in the primary organizations must be the object of discussion of oblast, city, and rayon committee buros. It is essential to hold regular hearings of reports of party buro secretaries concerning the course of preparations for the report and election campaign. Party committees must secure full and objective information and notify the GCP CC of proposals and critical remarks by party members expressed during the course of preparations for and holding of report and election meetings in cases where these proposals and remarks require prompt intervention and resolution by the appropriate bodies.

The party organizations have been given the appropriate recommendations for the report and election campaign, and they will continue to receive necessary help. Now, the party committees must focus all forms of organizational and political work on the task of holding the meetings on a high level; they must generalize their accumulated experience and not fail to respond to a single instance of irresponsibility in this regard.

During preparations for the report and election campaign, the GCP CC's division of organizational-party work has held a conference for oblast, city, and rayon committee secretaries and a seminar-conference to deal with problems of the work of the heads of organization divisions. The division will hold regular hearings concerning the course of report and election meetings.

All of these efforts constitute the prerequisite for further enhancing the fighting trim of each party organization in accordance with the requirements of the 25th CPSU Congress.

The measure of preparations for and holding of the report and election meetings will be the fulfillment of plans and socialist obligations in all sectors of the economy. There is no doubt that during this vital political campaign the republic's party organizations will successfully carry out the tasks they face and honorably meet the targets of the fourth year of the 10th Five-Year Plan.

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